

Bicycle Detection at Signalized Intersections

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- * Bicycle Friendly Community
- * 6% of Commuters use Bicycles
- * Bike lanes -more than 30 miles
- * Bike paths -7.5 miles
- * Bicycle bridges-11

Situation of the Bicyclists

Bicyclists stop at intersection

Rolling orMovingBicyclists duringgreen





What's wrong?



Problems are:

- 1) No bicycle markings
- The bicyclists are idle on incorrect location
- 3) The detectors clearly did not work for the bicyclists

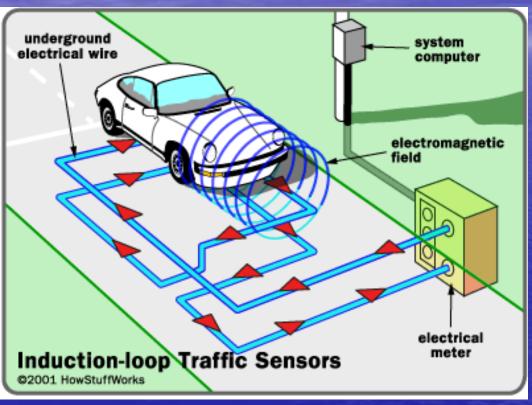


- Inductive Loops
- Video
- Infrared
- Microwave
- Magnetometers



Inductive Loop Method







Advantages:

Inductive Loops:

High sensitivity (types: D, Q and DQ) loop detectors work well

Video:

- During installation, lane closures are not necessary
- Can be used in areas with deteriorated pavement
- Easy to relocate detection zones
- More reliable and can detect any object, even without metal

Microwave:

- During installation, lane closures are not necessary
- Can be used in any surface
- Can be use for pedestrian detection

Infrared:

- During installation, lane closures are not necessary
- Can be used in any surface

Magnetometers:

For special locations, such as on or under bridges

Disadvantages:

Inductive:

- Ineffective if cyclists are unaware of the exact location
- The equipment may not be capable of detecting all types of bicycles
- Hard to install on rigid surfaces

Video:

- Heavy weather conditions may reduce effectiveness
- Higher cost

Microwave:

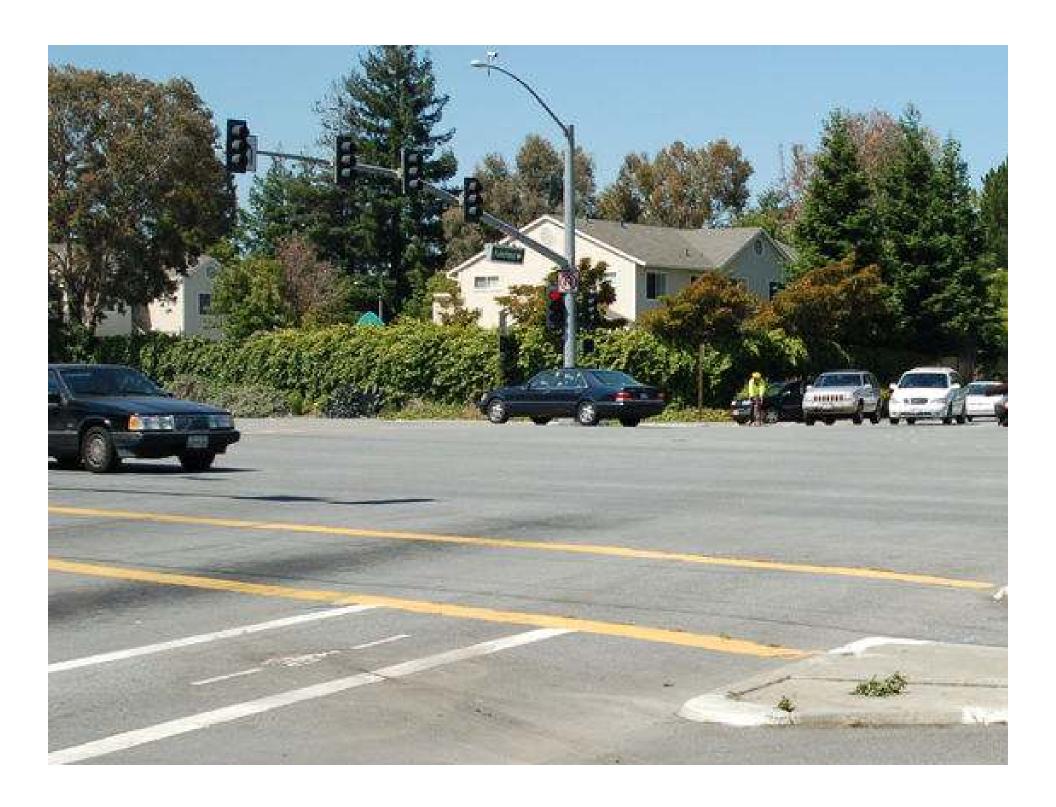
- Complex to maintain
- Difficult to use in a presence mode

Infrared:

- Difficult to detect smaller masses (especially children on bicycles)
- Weather makes detection unreliable

Magnetometers:

Very small detection zone area



Bicyclists Analysis (Average Speed and Delay)

	Advanced (ft/s)	Delay (sec)	Children (ft/s)
TTE	26	36-48	13
Palo Alto Study with out Detector loops	27	33-36	Use Crosswalk
Palo Alto Study with Detector loops	33	26-30	Use Crosswalk
% Change	22% Increase	21% Decrease	

Reaction time: 1 Second

Bicycle speed: 8 mph (12 ft/s)

The Actions Implemented and Our Results:

Signal Controller Effects:

- The traffic signal controller features & limitations
- To provide bicycle specific signal timing at intersections when bicycles are present
- Set up an exclusive detector for bicycle loops
- Adjust detector sensitivity for bicycles
- Bicycle loops should be wired separately, so they may not interfere with vehicle detectors
- The direction with "Green on rest", identical pathway bicycle detection may not be necessary



- Adjust minimum green for bicycles (Longer than vehicle minimum green)
- Adjust clearance timing for bicycles (Yellow + Red)
- Green extension for Bicyclist (Longer than vehicle minimum green)

What we accomplished in Palo Alto:

- Special signal Phasing for Bicycles and Pedestrians
- Special signal timing program for bicyclists
- More protection for pedestrians and bicyclists.
- At beginning and end of the school, all traffic must stop during this phase to allow bicyclists and pedestrians to cross the street.
- Install "No Right Turn on Red When Children Are Present" sign
- Created more efficiency for bicycle riders



- Develop the Bicycle Detection Program at each traffic signal
- Educate the public and schools "Location of detectors at traffic signals"
- Install advance detector loops for bicyclists
- Check malfunctions regularly
- Maximize detector efficiency for bicyclists
- Research for new technology

Bibliography

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Thank you • Questions ?